(घ) क्या सरकार उक्त तीस विद्यार्थियों का भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् में पंजीकरण करने की व्यवस्था करेगी?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के राज्यमंत्री (श्री दलित एजिलमलाई): (क) भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार ताजिक अबुआली इब्न सीनों स्टेट मेडिकल विश्वविद्यालय, दुशाम्बे, ताजिकिस्तान के चिकित्सा अर्हता वाले 30 छात्रों ने भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् को अनंतिम पंजीकरण हेतु आवेदन किया।

(ख) ताजिक चिकित्सा संस्थान (बदला गया नाम: ताजिक अबुआली इब्न सीनों स्टेट मेडिकल विश्वविद्यालय, (दुशाम्बे) द्वारा प्रदत्त एम०डी० (फिजीशियन) अर्हता भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद्, अधिनियम, 1956 की तीसरी अनुसूची के भाग-II में सम्मिलित है और यह एक मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता है।

(ग) भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् ने उन छात्रों का अनंतिम पंजीकरण करने से इंकार किया है जिन्होंने एम०डी० (फिजीशियन) अर्हता छह वर्षों, जो कि नैदानिक पाठ्यक्रम हेतु निर्धारित अवधि है, के बजाए साढ़े पांच वर्षों में प्राप्त की है।

(घ) भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 की 25(2) के साथ पठित धारा 13(3) के प्रावधानों के अंतर्गत उक्त अधिनियम की तीसरी अनुसूची के भाग-II में शामिल मान्यता प्राप्त विदेशी चिकित्सा अर्हता-प्राप्त छात्रों का अनंतिम पंजीकरण करने की शक्तियां भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् को दी गई हैं।

एक ऐसे ही मामले में उन छात्रों ने, जिन्होंने एम०डी० (फिजिशियन) अर्हता साढ़े पांच वर्षों में प्राप्त की है, न्यायालय में एक मामला दायर किया है।

Racket in Human Organ Sale

323. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attentation was drawn to the report captioned as "Horror behind child's missing eye" Hajipur incident raises fears about, racket in human organ sale, published in the Hindustan Times dated April 15, 1998;

(b) whether Government have obtained a report about the mysterious death of the child and removal of his eye ball;

(c) if so, whether the incident speaks of large-scale illegal removal and trade in human organs; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto and steps taken to prevent such trade effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The Government of India have passed a Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1944, which came into force with effect from 4.2.1995. It provides for the regulation of removal, storage and transplantation of Human Organs for therapeutic purposes, and for the prevention of commercial dealings in Human Organs and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. It also provides for stringent punishment for removal of Human Organs without authority, which is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 5 years, and with fine which may extend to Rs. 10,000/-. If a Registered Medical Practioner is convicted, his name can be removed from the Register of the respective State Medical Council for a period of 2 years for the first offence, and permanently for the subsequent offence. Some States including Bihar have not yet adopted the Transplantation of Human Organs act, inspite of repeated reminders at the highest level. As soon as the Act is adopted by all the States, such incidents may not occur in future.

Higher Rate of Infant Mortality in India

324. DR. MOHAN BABU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether deaths during child birth is 57 times higher in India, than other countries;

(b) the factors; responsible for such poor health care; and

(c) the drastic measures proposed to contain deaths during child birth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WALFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) Yes Sir, Maternal Mortality rate in India is higher than that of the developed countries. The